

POETRY.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her glory,
Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,
Our lips breathe out her story.
Her lofty hills and valleys green,
Are smiling bright before us,
And like a rainbow sign is seen
Her proud flag waving o'er us.

And there are smiles upon our lips
For those who meet her foe,
For glory's star knows no eclipse
When smiled upon by woman.
For those who brave the mighty deep
And scorn the threat of danger
We smile to cheer—and tears to weep,
For every ocean danger.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freedom,
Our prayers are for her gallant band
Who strike where honor leads them.
We love the stainless air we breathe,
This freedom's endless dower,
We'll twine for him a fearless wreath
Who scorns a tyrant's power.

They tell of France's beauties rare,
Of Italy's proud daughters;
Of Scotland's lasses—England's fair,
And nymphs of Shannon's waters,
We heed not all their boasts and charms,
Though lords around them hover,
Our glory lies in freedom's arms—
A FREEMAN FOR A LOVER!

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Queen is now the leading topic in the British papers. The London Correspondent of the New York Star gives from history some particulars of customs which have formerly obtained on such Royal occasions.

There are some very particular ceremonies connected with royal marriages when celebrated in England which are not likely to be very pleasant in the opinions of the Queen. No minute account has been published, but Horace Walpole and the others have told enough to whet and even partly to gratify curiosity. In 1734, when the Princess Anne (eldest daughter of George II.) married the Prince of Orange (who treated her like a butler) she was dressed in virgin robes of a silver tissue, having a train six yards long, which was supported by ten dukes and earls' daughters, all of whom were attired in robes of silver tissue. At twelve o'clock the royal family supped in public. About two, the bride and bridegroom retired, and were afterwards seen by the nobility sitting up in their bed, in rich undresses. This is all very delicate!

In the same way, when Frederick, Prince of Wales was wedded in 1736, after the newly married pair had supped with George the Second and Queen Caroline, the bride being led to her bed-chamber, the bridegroom passed to his dressing-room, where the king did him the honor of putting on his shirt, while the bride was being disrobed by four English princesses. She was then assisted into her bed wearing a splendid undress, and the king came into the apartment to pay his compliments, and give his blessing. The Prince followed in his nightgown of silver stuff (he must have found it very cold) and a rich lace night cap. All the quality were admitted to see the newly married royal couple sitting up in bed. The spectacle was a splendid one, no doubt; for some of the lady visitors wore diamonds valued at from 250 to 30,000 pounds, while the noblemen present appeared in suits of gold brocade worth from 8 to 5,000 pounds each.

A private family would shrink from such an exhibition as this, and I suppose the Queen will be so.

Charlotte of Wales refused the husband of her father's choosing, and married Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a Captain of Cavalry in the Austrian service, with an income of 300 pounds a year. It was purely a love match on her part, and yet she well knew she was eluding him. In the marriage ceremony, when he said, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," she is said to have laughed aloud. No wonder! This was in May, 1816—in November, 1817, the Princess was a corpse.

Prince Albert is described as having an amiable disposition, blue eyes, light hair, sandy whiskers, and is rather above the middle size. He had no idea that he was to marry the Queen until he found her picture (by Chalon) in his room, and a note from her majesty suggesting that the original might be his if he pleased. On this hint he came from Germany last year, and wooed the lady.

From the New Orleans Sun.

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.

A woman may say what she likes to you without running the risk of getting knocked down for it.

She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work.

She can dress herself in neat and tidy calicoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over.

She can go forth into the streets without being invited to "treat" at every coffee house.

She can paint her face if it is too pale, or flower it if too red.

She can stay at home in time of war, and wed again if her husband is "kilt."

She can wear corsets if thick, and other fimsies if too thin.

She can eat drink and be merry, without its costing her a cent.

She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees any one she likes better.

And she can run him in debt all over until he warns the public by advertisement not to trust her on his account any longer.

At the instance of Mr. Adams, the House of Representatives have ordered a select committee on the legacy left to the U. States by James Smithson, of London. The committee consists of Messrs. Adams, Ogle, Shepherd, Garland of Virginia, Lewis, Albert Smith of Maine, Barnard, Corwin and Campbell of South Carolina.—Whig.

THE UNION BANK—THE PROCLAMATION.

We publish to-day for the information of our readers, the proclamation of Governor McNutt in relation to the Union Bank, and in doing so we shall offer such comments as we think it deserves. Before proceeding, however, to the examination of the document itself, it is proper that we should make a few remarks in relation to its object. It professes on its face to be designed to prevent a fraud on the people of the State, and also, a fraud upon the purchasers of the bonds.—This looks to us very like a bull, for it is evident that it would be impossible, in any event, for both the people and the purchasers of the bonds to be defrauded, since one must gain in proportion to the losses of the other. But we pass this by, and will suppose for the sake of argument, that his excellency intended to mean that he wished to prevent a fraud on either the people or the purchasers, and we assert that such was not the object of the proclamation, or if it was, that the means employed are utterly inadequate to the attainment of the end proposed, and that their employment evinces a degree of stupidity not to be paralleled anywhere out of the precincts of the Executive office at Jackson.

A single glance at the matter is sufficient to make this obvious to the meanest comprehension. The State of Mississippi, by a solemn act passed at two several sessions of its legislature with all the formalities required by the constitution, has ordered its bonds to be signed and delivered to the Union Bank, to be disposed of in a certain manner pointed out in the act. The validity of the disposition which the bank may make of them, must consequently depend on their compliance with the terms, and they have not complied in any co-ordinate branch of the government, nor have they reserved to themselves any power of altering or affecting the sale of the bonds in any manner whatever. They doubtless knew that such a provision would be entirely superfluous, for, as the purchaser of the bonds would acquire his rights only by virtue of the charter, he must, in order to entitle himself to its benefits, comply strictly with its requisitions. Such being the case, no notice, either by proclamation of the Governor, or otherwise, could add to, or detract from the rights acquired by the purchaser of the bonds, one jot or tittle. His excellency might proclaim from this time until the reformation of the currency by his political friends, he might issue as many proclamations as his party have made false promises, with the great seal attached to each and Thomas B. Woodward to witness that he did so, and the aggregate effect of the whole would have no more influence upon the validity of sale of the bonds than honesty or patriotism has upon the actions of a loco-foco partizan leader. He might order out the Capitol Guards to enforce his proclamations, and he might add to them the Lake County Invincibles, who covered themselves with such imperishable glory in the squaw war, and yet the rights of the purchasers would remain the same. And this, Governor McNutt must know as well as any one else.

But perhaps he will assert that his object was to put purchasers on their guard in relation to the provisions of the charter, and to prevent them from making a contract not authorized by it. If such were in reality his intention, it would argue a degree of stupidity of which we had not supposed even him to be capable. It would be almost idiotic to suppose that a capitalist would invest millions of dollars in state bonds on the mere assertion of the person in whose hands they might be, that he was authorized to dispose of them. On the contrary, it is well known that in such transactions, the charter authorizing the sale is always subjected to the severest scrutiny of able and impartial jurists. Governor McNutt must certainly be aware of this fact, and he should not be permitted to stultify himself by asserting the contrary.

If on the other hand, we take his assertion that he is desirous to protect the people of the State, from the fraud which would be practised on them by an illegal sale, it will be found to be equally superfluous and ridiculous upon his own premises. For, if a fraudulent sale would not bind the people, then they cannot lose anything by it.

Having thus examined his own pretended reasons, we will proceed to give what we believe to be the true one. At the beginning of the late session of the legislature, Governor McNutt expected most confidently that the Union Bank would be cut down to a state institution with a capital of five millions of dollars, that the old directors without exception would be turned out, and a set of supple tools under his immediate control would be substituted. This was an object very dear to his heart, for his hatred of banks is principally directed towards those to which he is deeply indebted, or which are beyond his influence. The legislature "fresh from the people," which he congratulated himself so warmly upon meeting, proved to be less complying than he has anticipated; there were several aspiring men in it, and they were unwilling to give him so much power as such an arrangement would have conferred. They thought it best to clip his wings betimes, lest he should soar too high to be recalled, and they consequently refused to do his bidding. They even went farther, and by way of gently admonishing him that his power was not so great as he had imagined, they re-elected the man whom all of others he most hates, by a most triumphant vote. Foiled thus in his attempt to marry the bank to himself, and enraged beyond measure at seeing her in the possession of his rival, he yet claims one of the rights of a husband, and vents his petty spite, by "warning the public not to trust her on his account as he will pay no debts of her contracting." By this means he expects to injure her credit at home and abroad, and after rendering valueless the resources which she possesses and involving her in

difficulties, to attribute them to her refusal to submit to his guidance. This is, we firmly believe, the whole scope and object of this ridiculous and contemptible production, in which absurdity and malignity are so equally mingled, that it is difficult to say which predominates.

We should not omit to mention in this part of our subject, that in his last annual message his excellency recommended to the legislature to recall and cancel the five millions of bonds signed last summer, and to authorize him to refuse his signature to the remainder. This proposition was brought forward in the Senate by one of his adherents; but the body, although containing a loco-foco majority nearly equal to one third of its number, refused to take any action upon it. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Besancon brought forward a similar proposition, and it was voted down almost unanimously. This is certainly strong evidence that both branches of the legislature thought it improper to interfere with the existing state of affairs, and this expression of opinion on their part, would have been sufficient to restrain a governor, who paid any respect to the opinions of the people as declared by their representatives, from further intermeddling in the matter.

We proceed now to the examination of such portions of the proclamation itself, as we conceive worth of notice. It sets out with quoting the clause of the supplemental charter relative to the appointment of commissioners, which, as it is totally irrelevant, we will pass by without notice. The next whereas deserves more attention, because it asserts the fact to be, that there are no stockholders to the bank. It reads thus:

"And whereas, it is further provided, by the charter of said bank, that two and a half per centum shall be paid on the stock at the time of subscribing, by each stockholder. And whereas, the same advance has not been made by any resident stockholder of this State, either at the time of subscription or since—and consequently no individual stockholder has acquired any right to stock in said bank.

The incorrectness of this statement will be manifested from an examination of the following sections of the charter, which refer to the particular matter on which his excellency's deduction is founded.

The 11th section of the original charter reads thus:

§ 11. Be it further enacted, That those who shall become and be declared stockholders to this institution, under the provisions of this act, shall be required to pay, in cash, the sum of ten dollars over to the commissioners or directors, or their agents on each and every share subscribed for by them, at such time as may be required by said directors.

The 44th section reads thus:

§ 44. Be it further enacted, That after the sale of the bonds, or raising the capital of said Union Bank, herein before provided for, and after the realizing the proceeds of said sale of said bonds, it shall be the duty of the board of directors of said bank, to refund and pay over to the subscribers of the capital stock of said bank, the amount paid by them in cash on said stock, as required in the eleventh section of this act, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; said refund to take place and be made as follows: and third in thirty days, one third in sixty days, one third in ninety days, after the said time herein above recited and provided for.

The 19th section of the supplement reads thus:

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That the advance required to be made on the subscriptions for stock of said bank, as required in the eleventh section of the original charter, may be paid by the subscribers in the current bills of undoubted solvency of this State, and that no more than two and a half per cent on the stock shall be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; Provided, however, That when this amount so advanced be refunded to the subscribers, as provided for in the forty fourth section of the original charter, the same shall be in funds similar in value to the description of funds paid in by the subscribers.

We have neither time nor space for a labored discussion of this question. We will therefore merely place our conclusions before our readers, and we doubt not that they will concur with us in them. We conceive then, that the legislature, by the 11th section of the original charter, gave to the directors the power to call for 10 per cent on the stock at such time as they might require, and the words "commissioners or directors" clearly show that they contemplated the possibility of their calling for the whole amount at the time of subscribing. This is obvious, because the commissioners referred to, were those to whom the business of receiving subscriptions was particularly confided. The supplemental clause, without taking away the direction previously given as to the time of the call, restricts it so far as not to allow more than two and a half per cent to be called for at the time of subscribing, leaving it still with the directors to say whether they would call for any portion of the 10 per cent at that time. In other words, the supplemental clause was not intended to impose a new burden on the stockholders, by requiring him absolutely to pay two and a half per cent at the time of subscribing, as Gov. McNutt supposes, but to defend the stockholder from an exorbitant call by the directors, with which many might be unable to comply. Such we conceive to be the clear meaning of the three clauses when taken together, and we do not see how any mind not distorted by prejudice, could have arrived at any other conclusion. Gov. McNutt, however, is estopped from making this objection by his own act, for he signed and delivered over to the bank five millions of bonds for the payment of this two and a half per cent as a prerequisite. If it had any real weight, it could only operate to prevent

the signature of the bonds, not their sale, after they are signed. If it is a requisite at all, it is one between the State and the bank and the purchasers of the bonds. It might have afforded the governor an excuse for refusing his signature but it cannot avail the state after the bonds are delivered. The purchasers of those bonds have a right to presume, from the possession of the bonds by the bank, that all the requisitions necessary to entitle her to them have been complied with, and the State is estopped by the signature and delivery of them, from denying that these requisites have been complied with.

If therefore, this portion of his Excellency's argument proves any thing at all, it proves that he himself was guilty of gross dereliction of duty in signing those bonds before the bank had complied with the conditions precedent which were necessary to entitle her to them.

We have been thus particular in stating our views on this point, because it is evidently that upon which the greatest reliance is placed, and which is calculated most seriously to shake the confidence of purchasers of bonds or holders of the notes of the bank. We will hastily examine some of the remainder.

The next three may be taken together.—They are as follows:

And whereas, no part of said charter authorizes the Mississippi Union Bank to hypothecate all or any portion of the bonds of the State delivered to said bank—or to sell them on a credit, or take less than their par value therefor, in gold and silver. And whereas, the exchange of said bonds, or any portion thereof, for the present liabilities of the bank, or for any other depreciated paper, would be subversive of the spirit of the charter of the bank, and ruinous to the good people of the State of Mississippi. And whereas, no corporation can exercise powers not specially granted in the act of incorporation, and every act transcending its authority is absolutely null and void.

The first of these may be decided by reference to the charter, and requires no answer. It might however be retorted that there is no clause in the charter which prevents the bank from hypothecating the bonds, nor is there any which requires them to be sold for gold and silver. The second is a mere matter of opinion, but even if admitted in its full force amounts to nothing; and the third is an extra judicial dictum with a grave per curiam appearance at out, it is quite laughable when we consider the source from which it emanates.

There are but two other points in the proclamation which we deem it necessary to notice, and forbear for want of room to quote them in full as the document itself can be referred to. The first is the assertion that a sale of the bonds for the notes of the bank would not be legal. We do not know that the bank has any intention of making such a sale, but if it has we confess that we cannot see the objections to it which have excited such "apprehensions" in the mind of the Governor. We have not been able to find any clause in the charter requiring specifically that the bonds should be sold for gold and silver, though we admit that in such a case the presumption is that they are to be sold for gold or silver or their equivalent, in other words for "par funds." Now we do not profess to be great financiers, but we have a ways understood and believed that the liabilities of a bank are when due, par funds to the bank, whatever may be their value elsewhere, and if we mistake not the late bank law, which will certainly be recognized by the Governor and his friends as authority, requires the banks of this State to receive their own notes at par in payment of all debts due them. If to it is admitted, as it must be by every one, that the bonds may be sold for gold or silver, and that this gold or silver must be paid out immediately in redemption of the notes of the bank, we cannot see any thing more than an imaginary difference between this process and that of selling the bonds at once for the notes of the bank when due. To illustrate our meaning fully, let us suppose a broker to come to the counter of the Union Bank on the first day of April, at which time the post notes now in circulation fall due, with \$2000 in specie and \$1,000,000 in the notes of the bank. He first buys one of the State bonds for \$2003, paying the specie for it. He then presents \$2000 of post notes and receives in return for them his specie, with which he buys another bond, and so continues the process until the \$1,000,000 of post notes is converted into the same amount of State bonds. Taking Gov. McNutt's own positions, we would defy the wit of man to impeach the fairness or the legality of this transaction. Such being the case we cannot but regard the position which we are contending against as the petty quibbling of a mind searching for objections without much regard to their weight, and neither seeking nor desiring truth.

The other matter to which we propose alluding is the ludicrous assumption of his Excellency in undertaking to say what course the State will pursue when these bonds shall become due. We thought that the very limited number of his recommendations to which the late Legislature paid any attention, would have made him rather cautious in saying any thing about the probable course of the people or their representatives; but we find him speaking with as much confidence of what is to be done some fifteen or twenty years hence, as if he were the autocrat of the State instead of its Governor, and had obtained an immunity from the ordinary diseases and accidents of mankind. We shall be compelled to write to Parson Spears to sing "Remember sinful man" to him lest he should fancy himself immortal.

We have thus examined the object and the positions of this most absurd, contemptible document: we have shown that it has no solid or substantial foundation, and that even if it had, its issuance could not by any possibility affect the disposition of the bonds by

the bank, that it could not impair a legal sale of them or confirm an illegal one. It must therefore be regarded in its true character as the production of a disordered and jaundiced mind, which for the sake of gratifying its own malignant feelings would not hesitate to sink the already prostrate character of our State still lower in the estimation of foreigners, and to link himself to eternal infamy, provided the same chain should drag down an enemy with whom he cannot and dare not cope with on equal terms.

There are other views of this subject which we shall present in a day or two. At present we have consumed all the space in our possession.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY ALEXANDER G. McNUTT,

Governor of the State of Mississippi.

Whereas, it is provided in the 9th section of the "Act supplementary to an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Mississippi Union Bank," approved February 15th, 1838, "That the President and Directors of the Mississippi Union Bank, or the managers thereof, shall have ample power to appoint three commissioners to negotiate and sell the State Bonds, provided for in the 5th section of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Mississippi Union Bank, in any market within the United States, or in any foreign market, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said President and Directors, or managers, not inconsistent with the provisions of the charter of said Bank: Provided, said Bonds shall not be sold under their par value; and that said commissioners shall not accept of any commission or agency from any other Banking or Rail Road Company whatsoever, for the disposal of any Bonds for the raising of money, or to act as agents for the procuring of loans upon the pledge of real estate for the benefit of any other corporation." And whereas, it is further provided by the charter of said Bank, that two and a half per cent shall be paid on the stock at the time of subscribing, by each stockholder.

And whereas, the said advance has not been made by any resident stockholder of this State, either at the time of subscription or since—and consequently no individual stockholder has acquired any right to stock in said Bank. And whereas, no part of said charter authorizes the Mississippi Union Bank to hypothecate all or any portion of the Bonds of the State delivered to said Bank—or to sell them on a credit, or take less than their par value therefor in gold and silver. And whereas, the exchange of said Bonds, or any portion thereof, for the present liabilities of the Bank, or for any other depreciated paper, would be subversive of the spirit of the charter of the Bank, and ruinous to the good people of the State of Mississippi. And whereas, no corporation can exercise powers not specially granted in the act of incorporation, and every act transcending its authority is absolutely null and void.

And whereas, I have good reason to apprehend that an illegal attempt will be made either to hypothecate five millions of the Bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued last year and delivered to the managers of the Mississippi Union Bank, or to sell them on a credit, or for paper money, or to exchange said Bonds for the Post Notes and other liabilities of the Mississippi Union Bank, now not worth sixty cents on the dollar. And whereas, the State of Mississippi is in no manner bound for the redemption of the circulation of the Mississippi Union Bank, or for her other liabilities. And whereas, this State has already incurred a large debt for the purpose of banking, and from the situation of the institutions to which it has been confided, there is no prospect that the Bonds, which are the evidences of said debt, can be paid to the holders thereof by said banks; and the State itself has no means of refunding either principal or interest to said bond holders except by onerous taxation to which there is every reason to believe the people of the State will not submit, and which, in all probability, they will not have the ability to sustain if they were disposed to bear the burthen. It would, therefore, be a fraud upon the people of this State were any more State Bonds negotiated on other than legal terms, and also a fraud upon the purchasers of these securities, who would take them upon a misplaced confidence of ultimate payment. And whereas, the Constitution enjoins upon the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, warning all persons and corporations, not to advance money or securities or credits, on hypothecation of said Bonds, or to receive the same in exchange for the circulation or other liabilities of the Mississippi Union Bank or to purchase the same on a credit or for a less sum than their par value in specie, or any other terms not expressly authorized by the charter of said Bank. All such sales, hypothecations and exchanges being unauthorized by law, would not be in any manner binding upon the good people of this State, as they would be in contravention of the terms upon which the faith of the State was pledged.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, ALEXANDER G. McNUTT, Governor of the State aforesaid, have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Jackson, this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi the twenty-third.

A. G. McNUTT.

Items from the Louisville Journal.

Rotation in Office.—The Albany Argus thinks that it is a very awful thing, that Samuel Young, of that State, who has held the office of Canal Commissioner for nearly 30 years, is not permitted by a Whig Legislature to hold it forever and ever.

The Globe has discovered, that Gen. Harrison lost more than at Tippecanoe. General Harrison, at New Orleans, has realized his paper, by carrying its ingenious motto farther, discover that Wellington more men at Waterloo than even Harrison lost at Tippecanoe?

A Washington correspondent of the Times Emporium, speaking of the alleged orders at Washington, says, that "there ought to be two sets of police officers in the city, the one to preserve order during the night and the other during the day." We nominate Amos Kendall for Night Mayor.

The Editor of the St. Louis Republic says, that, a few days ago, he saw a white man in that city taken up as a vagrant and publicly sold to the keeper of a Livestock place for the sum of one dollar. The sale took place under a law passed by the Missouri Legislature of 1835, when both Houses were composed almost exclusively of loco foci, and it was approved by that leading loco foco, Daniel Dunklin, then Governor of the State.

The men who voted for this law in Missouri, are among those, who affect to be dreadfully shocked because Gen. Harrison, 20 years ago, voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell under certain circumstances and in limited periods, the services of convicted criminals!

During the last political canvass in Alabama, a Whig, named Hart, was a candidate for the Legislature. Not being elected, he started upon a tour through his country, three days after the election, for the avowed purpose of thrashing every loco foco who had calumniated him. He was out two days, during which time he whaled 17 loco big, and hit it, one of the most successful whaling voyages on record.

The nomination of Col. Polk, for the Vice Presidency by the loco loco convention of Virginia has had no other effect in the State than to distract still further an already distracted party.

A letter from Washington says of President Van Buren, that he has introduced more extravagance into the White House during his short reign, than all the previous incumbents together. His public table is said to be magnificent beyond description. He has a complete service of massive gold—plates, fruit dishes, knives, forks, and spoons of gold. This service is entirely new, and has excited a good many severe comments upon the ruling passion of the President, who now governs this land with anything but a rod of gold. A member of the House of Representatives, who is well skilled in the use of the pencil, has made a full length portrait of the President's table, with its array of gold dishes, and has placed the sketch in the hands of an experienced engraver is this city.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "an act requiring the several Banks of this State to pay specie, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the several Banks of this State which have completed in the whole or in part any Rail Road or work of Internal Improvement, shall only forfeit or surrender their banking privileges in the contingency provided in said act; but their charters shall, notwithstanding such forfeiture or surrender, remain in force so far as regards such rail-road or work of internal improvement, which may be constructed, completed and used according to such charters respectively.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all Banks above alluded to and all other banks in this State shall at all times receive their respective notes at par in the liquidation of their bills receivable and other claims due them.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 22, 1840.

Law Partnership.

JAS. RUCKS & WILLIAM YERGER HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. They will attend to all business entrusted to them in the High Court of Errors and Appeals—the Superior Court of Chancery, and the Federal Court in the city of Jackson—and one or the other of them will also attend the Circuit Court of Hinds and Madison counties, held at Canton and Raymond.

Their office is the same heretofore occupied by Hays and Yerger.

City of Jackson, Jan. 27, 1840.

The Mississippian, Vicksburg Whig, Holly Springs Banner, Raymond Times and Canton Whig Advocate will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this office.—Southern Sun.

Feb 8 44—3m

THE IMPORTED HORSE CORONET.

THIS most beautiful horse, and successful racer, the winner of thirty races at the most fashionable courses, and against the best horses in the Kingdom of England, is in fine health and spirits, and will make his next season at my stable, five miles south-west of Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee, and will cover mares at \$500 each, payable the 25th of December next, which sum a note must be sent with each mare, or given before she is taken away, by each and every person living out of the county of Fayette \$100 to insure a mare to be in foal, payable with it; \$1 cash to the groom in every case. The season will commence the 15th of February and end the 15th of July. The expenses for keep and mares must invariably be paid when they are done. They will be pastured and well fed until done. Grain at one dollar and fifty cents per week, and board gratis.

The mares which may have failed to prove foal to Coronet the season of 1839, may be free of charge this season, provided the season of 1839 has been paid.

For the pedigree and performances of Coronet see hand bills, or Turf Register, Vol. 9, page 30. They will be pastured and well fed until done. Grain at one dollar and fifty cents per week, and board gratis.

Feb. —, 45—6—Printer's fee \$10.50.

Somerville Reporter.